

Grade 6 & 7: Week 3



English, Mathematics and Science



Ministry of Education,
Arts and Culture



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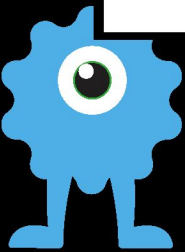
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English

Grade 6 & 7

WEEK 3 - LESSON 3

Abstract Nouns

What are they?

- An abstract noun refers to something that you cannot see, hear, touch, smell, taste or measure.
- It is usually a feeling or an emotion and names a quality or an idea.
- The words **love, respect, jealousy, patience**, etc. show feelings and emotions.
- The words **information, belief**, etc. show us qualities or ideas.

Example:

Tangi showed **courage** when he stood up to the bully from another class.

This sentence shows us emotion/feeling displayed by Tangi towards the bully. Tangi was courageous not to let the bully continue bullying others. His **courage** stopped the bully.

- Common nouns for e.g. **goat, car, boy** etc. because they can be seen or touched. On the other hand, words like **delight, anger** or **trouble** are abstract nouns because you cannot see, touch, smell or taste them.
- Abstract nouns do not begin with capital letters, unless they begin a sentence. e.g. **Fear** made her sleep under the table. In this sentence the word **fear** is an abstract noun which has been used at the beginning of the sentence.

Remember: An abstract noun is not only something that you **cannot see**, as some concrete nouns **cannot be seen**.

Example: A good example is **air**, it is a concrete noun (com-



mon noun). Although it cannot be seen, **air** is not an abstract noun. It is not **an emotion, feeling or quality**. It is a substance (a mixture of substances) and has **mass**. It can blow you over, take the roof off a building or knock down a tree. It is made up of molecules that can be seen, weighed, and measured by scientific means.

We can form abstract nouns from nouns, verbs and adjectives.

Common Noun	Verb	Adjective	Abstract noun
	know		knowledge
	free		freedom
	die		death
	imagine		imagination
		able	ability
		angry	anger
		beautiful	beauty
		brave	bravery
brother			brotherhood
leader			leadership
scholar			scholarship

Examples of abstract nouns in sentences.

1. Father was delighted at the news of his son's success.
2. People have faith in banks, so that is where they keep their money.
3. She has great taste in clothes.



Activities

1. Use the abstract nouns in the box, to complete the sentences.

friendship, ambition, jealousy, attitude, courage,
imagination, goals

- 1.1. The businessman has _____ and works hard to achieve his _____.
- 1.2. The girl's _____ is ruining her _____ with the rest of the group.
- 1.3. The little girl has a wonderful _____, she talks to fairies while playing in the garden.
- 1.4. It takes a positive _____ and great _____ to climb to the top of Mount Everest.

2. Underline the abstract noun in each of the sentences below.

- 2.1. They experienced extreme joy when they helped others in need.
- 2.2. She was in great despair when she lost her cell phone.
- 2.3. I respected the honesty that my friend showed.
- 2.4. Namibians have great hope for the future.
- 2.5. We have a pride in our school as we think it is the best school.

3. Circle the abstract nouns in the box.

jealousy	Windhoek	concentration	love	air
optimism	toe	pencil	fleet	happiness
pretence	festival	professor	sun	kindness



4. Write a sentence with each abstract noun given.

Example: bravery

It takes **bravery** to stand up for what you believe in.

4.1. kindness

4.2. pleasure

4.3. calm

4.4. despair

4.5. truth



5. Identify and underline the abstract noun/s in each sentence.

5.1. Her disappointment was so intense.

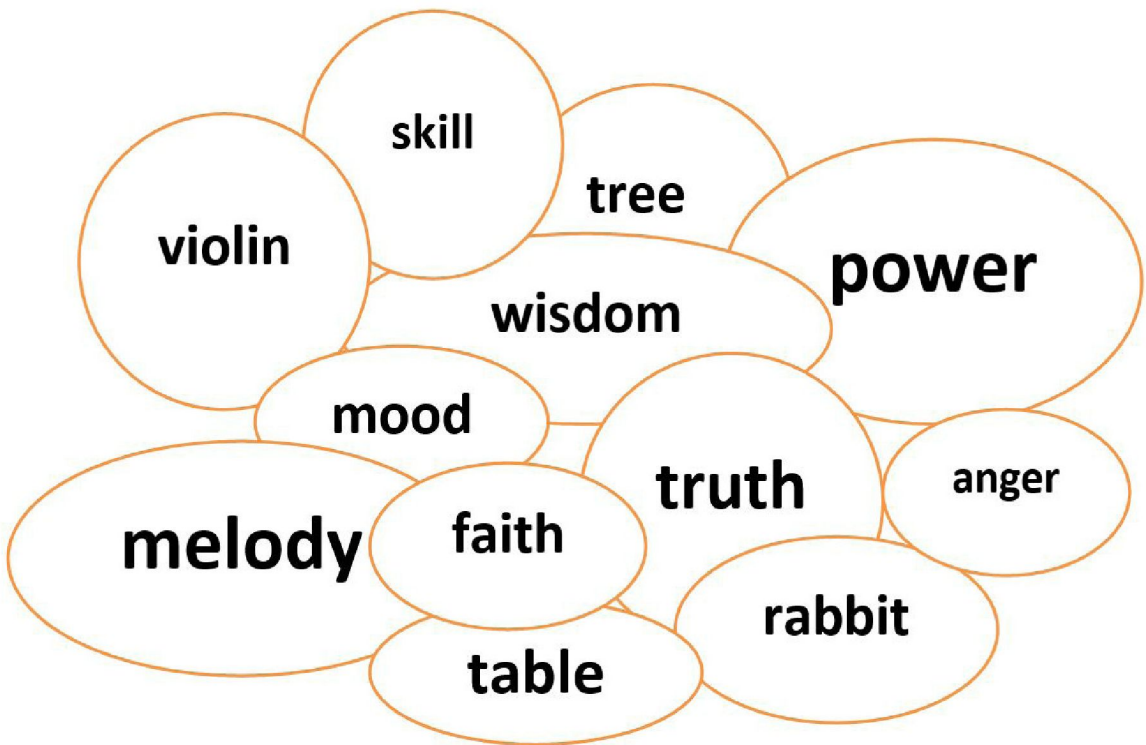
5.2. Victory shall be ours.

5.3. He fears the punishment that awaits him.

5.4. She is willing to be a sacrifice if need be.

5.5. They all said he was full of knowledge.

6. Find the abstract nouns by crossing out words which are not abstract nouns.



7. Write the concrete and abstract nouns from the sentences below.

Example: An education cannot be traded for a house.

Concrete: house

Abstract: education

7.1. The crowd was alive with energy.

Concrete: _____

Abstract: _____

7.2. A great idea was found in an old book.

Concrete: _____

Abstract: _____

7.3. Bravery can be found in every soldier.

Concrete: _____

Abstract: _____

7.4. He has a solution for improving the telescope.

Concrete: _____

Abstract: _____

8. Analyse the sentences by circling the concrete nouns and underling the abstract nouns.

8.1. There was a sadness in her eyes.

8.2. A flu virus can cause weariness.

8.3. She is sad about the death of her pet dog.

8.4. We could see excitement in her face.



9. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.



LIGHTNING

Lightning is a bright flash of electricity produced by a thunderstorm. All thunderstorms produce lightning and are dangerous. If you hear the sound of thunder, then you are in danger of being struck by lightning. Lightning often leads to death in Namibia and in other places of the world. A bolt of lightning is powerful. It can contain enough volts of electricity to light a medium sized town. The heat from lightning is five times hotter than the surface of the Sun.

If you are outdoors, keep an eye on what is happening in the sky. Look for dark skies, flashes of lightning, or increasing winds. If you hear the sound of thunder, go to a safe place immediately. The best place to go is inside a strong building or in a car, but make sure that the windows of the car are closed. Avoid sheds, metal and trees. If there is nowhere safe to go, crouch down in the open area, keeping twice as far away from a tree as it is tall. Put your feet together and place your hands over your ears to minimise hearing loss. If you are with a group of people, stay about 5 metres from each other. Stay out of water, because it conducts electricity. If you are playing an outdoor activity, wait at least 30 minutes after the last observed lightning strike or thunder before doing anything. If someone is struck by lightning: Call for help immediately.



Fill in the answers:

9.1. All thunderstorms produce _____.

9.2. Which two aspects of lightning are most dangerous?
_____ and _____.

9.3 Find a word from the text that is an antonym / opposite of:

9.3.1 safe _____

9.3.2 light _____

9.4 Find one of these parts of speech in the text:

9.4.1 proper noun _____

9.4.2 abstract noun _____

9.5 What does the word crouch mean? Tick one box.

- stand up straight
- bend down with your knees tucked under you
- lie down

9.6 How should you protect yourself during a storm?

Complete the following:

9.6.1 Stay away from _____, _____, _____
and _____.

9.6.2 Go into a _____ or _____.

9.6.3 _____ down low with your
_____ together.

9.6.4 Put your _____ over your ears.



Mathematics

Grade 6

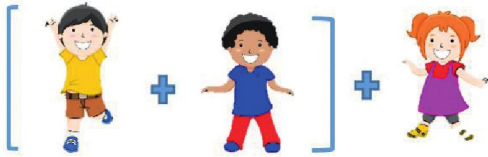
WEEK 3 - LESSON 3

Properties of Numbers

1. Associative Property

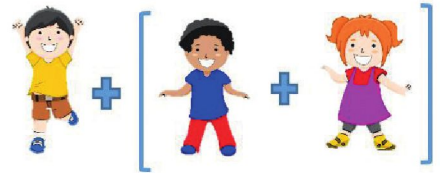
Remember: This only applies to addition and multiplication
Three children are friends. But they do not always play together at breaktime!

Yesterday the boys played together.



$$(2 + 3) + 4 = 9$$

Today the grouping is different.

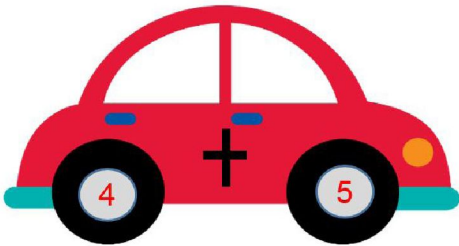


$$2 + (3 + 4) = 9$$

It does not matter how you group the numbers together; the answer is always the same.
Associative Property is about grouping number together.

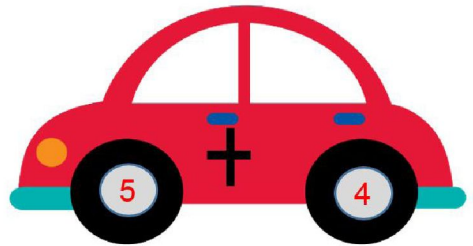
2. Commutative Property

Remember: This only applies to addition and multiplication
Learners commute to school and home again by taxi.



$$4 + 5 = 9$$

but



$$5 + 4 = 9$$

It does not matter in which order you add or multiply numbers, the answer is **always** be the **same**.



Commutative Property is about the **order** of numbers in a sum. These are just **big names** for easy mathematics that you already know!

Activity 1

1. Match each expression with one of the properties shown by filling in the correct letter.

- a. _____ $2 \times (3 \times 4) = (2 \times 3) \times 4$
 b. _____ $14 + 20 = 20 + 14$
 c. _____ $(12 + 5) + 8 = 12 + (5 + 8)$
 d. _____ $9 \times 8 = 8 \times 9$

- A. Commutative property of addition
 B. Commutative property of multiplication
 C. Associative property of addition
 D. Associative property of multiplication

2. Use the properties of numbers to mentally simplify each expression.

- a. $(19 + 15) + 5 =$ _____
 b. $(9 \times 25) \times 4 =$ _____
 c. $\text{N}\$12.50 + \text{N}\$11.68 + \text{N}\$1.50 =$ _____
 d. $6 \times 8 \times 5 =$ _____

3. Shekungwe went shopping at Discount World and bought a pair of socks for N\$12.50, a pair of jeans for N\$109.95, and some shoes for N\$802.50.

How much did Shekungwe spend during his shopping trip?

Mathematics

Grade 7 WEEK 3 - LESSON 3

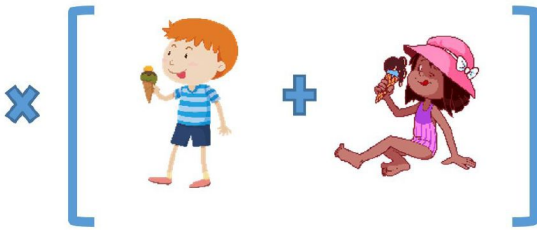
Properties of Numbers

1. Associative Property
2. Commutative Property

Please see Gr 6 Mathematics on page 11 above.

3. Distributive Property

Granny distributes (gives) ice-cream to her grandchildren. She gives an ice-cream to each of them.



$$\begin{aligned} & 4 \times (6 + 8) \\ &= (4 \times 6) + (4 \times 8) \\ &= 24 + 32 \\ &= 56 \end{aligned}$$

The Distributive Law says that multiplying a number by a group of numbers added together is the same as doing each multiplication separately.

Here is how we can use the Distributive Property to calculate difficult sums.

$$6 \times 54$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 6 \times (50 + 4) \\ &= (6 \times 50) + (6 \times 4) \\ &= 300 + 24 \\ &= 324 \end{aligned}$$

Decompose the larger number
Distribute the 6 over both numbers
Use BODMAS to calculate

4. Identity Element of Addition

When zero is added to any number, the sum is the original number (it stays the same) e.g. $15 + 0 = 15$



0 is the identity element of addition



Identity Element of Multiplication

When any number is multiplied by one, the product is the original number (it stays the same) e.g. $7 \times 1 = 7$



1 is the identity element of multiplication

Activities

1. Match each expression with one of the properties shown by filling in the correct letter.

- a. _____ $7 \times 9 = 9 \times 7$
 b. _____ $2 \times (6 \times 3) = (2 \times 6) \times 3$
 c. _____ $32 \times 1 = 32$
 d. _____ $18 + 0 = 18$
 e. _____ $6 \times (3 + 12) = (6 \times 3) + (6 \times 12)$
 f. _____ $(12 + 5) + 8 = 12 + (5 + 8)$
 g. _____ $14 + 20 = 20 + 14$
 h. _____ $2 \times (15 - 5) = (2 \times 15) - (2 \times 5)$

- A. Associative property of addition
 B. Associative property of multiplication
 C. Commutative property of addition
 D. Commutative property of multiplication
 E. Distributive property over addition
 F. Distributive property over subtraction
 G. Identity element of addition
 H. Identity element of multiplication

2. Use the properties of numbers to mentally simplify each expression.

- a. $2 + 7 + 8 + 3 =$ _____
 b. $5 \times (7 \times 2) =$ _____
 c. $(5 + 12) + 8 =$ _____
 d. $6 + 17 + 24 + 13 =$ _____

3.

- a. $7 \times (8 + 9)$
 = _____
 = _____
 = _____
- b. 30×19
 = _____
 = _____
 = _____
 = _____



4.

a. $5 + 9 = x + 5$

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Property: _____

b. $12 \times (x \times 4) = (12 \times 5) \times 4$

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Property: _____

c. $7 + (4 + x) = (7 + 4) + 8$

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Property: _____

d. $6 \times (3 + 4) = (6 \times 3) + (x \times 4)$

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Property: _____

e. $x \times 12 = 12 \times 4$

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Property: _____

f. $x + (13 + 9) = (2 + 13) + 9$

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Property: _____



Science

Grade 6**WEEK 3 - LESSON 3**

Social Health

1. Physical development

Learning objectives

- know the stages and characteristics of human growth development and understand and appreciate that each person grows and matures at a different pace

Learning competencies

- identify the stages and characteristics of human growth development from diagrams
- describe the physical changes that take place in humans from birth to death (infancy, toddler, childhood, adolescents adulthood and old age)
- explain how each person grows and matures at a different pace

In the previous lesson, we learned about:

The physical changes that boys and girls undergo.

Here are some of the changes:

- Boys grow beard.
- The voice of boys deepens.
- Girls' hips widen.
- Boys and girls develop pimples.
- Menstruation begins.



- **Stages:** A step in the development process.
- **Human growth:** When an infant's body matures into the body of an adult.
- **Matures:** When the body is fully developed physically or is full-grown.
- **Physical changes:** Changes that relate to the body.
- **Pace:** The speed at which something happens.
- **Genitals:** The organs involved with reproduction.

Identify the stages and characteristics of human growth development from diagrams.

Describe the physical changes that take place in humans from birth to death (infancy, toddler, childhood, adolescence adulthood and old age)

Infant (0-12 months)

- Very small body
- Head large in comparison to the body
- Born with no teeth
- Grows very quickly



Toddler (1-3 years) – young child

- Bigger body
- Learning to walk
- Co-ordination skills develop
- As brain and muscles develop, the toddler learns to walk, run, climb, talk, feed and dress him- or herself





Child (4-12 years) young person not yet an adult

- Body proportions change – Head is not as large in relation to the rest of the body
- Co-ordination skills develop further
- Replacement of milk teeth by permanent teeth

Adolescent (13-19 years – between childhood and adulthood)

- Grows to adult size
- **Boys** grow hair on the face and under arms
- Grows hair around the genitals
- Voice deepens
- Chest and shoulders widen
- Reproductive organs grow larger
- The testicles produce sperm
- **Girls** grow hair under the arms and around the genitals
- Hips widen
- Breasts increase in size
- Menstruation begins
- Ovaries produce eggs



Adult (20 years and more – mature fully developed person)

- Little physical change after reaching adulthood
- Some adults gain weight
- Men may become bald
- Women stops menstruating during menopause



Old age (60 years and more)

- Skin develops wrinkles
- Hair becomes grey
- Sight, hearing and memory may become weaker
- Muscles are weaker
- Becomes tired easily

Explain how each person grows and matures at a different pace.

- Our bodies change in similar ways, but we do not change at the same age or at the same pace.
- Sometimes the difference in timing can be difficult to cope with when are growing up.
- One might feel that one is “behind” everybody else physically.
- This is because we are growing and developing at a different pace from others of the same age.
- Humans grow and mature at a different pace or speed. It could be because of genetics, nutrition, health, etc.
- However, no matter at what stage of development we are, we should always treat others with respect and kindness.

CONCLUSION

Various stages of human growth and development



Infant

Toddler

Child

Adolescent

Adult

Old age



Activity 1

1. The following stages of human growth and development are jumbled.

Rewrite the words in the correct order, from the youngest to the oldest stage of development.

- adolescence
- child
- infant
- old age
- toddler
- adult

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

2. Name the developmental stage in which the maturing of the reproductive organs take place.

3. Complete the table by describing the main physical changes that occur at each stage in the human life cycle.

Growth/ development stage	Main physical changes that occur
Infant	Very small, head large in comparison to body,
Toddler	
Child	
Adolescent	
Adult	
Old age	



Science

Grade 7

WEEK 3 - LESSON 3

Sexuality and sexual health STD's, HIV and AIDS

Competencies

- Describe different ways of showing affection that are safe.
- Describe sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in terms of transmission, prevention and consequences thereof.
- Explain what HIV is.
- Explain how HIV is transmitted and name the body fluids that can be infected with HIV.
- Explain what HIV and AIDS are, how they attack and destroy the body and that people with HIV usually don't show any signs or symptoms but they can still spread the diseases.

Key words

- **Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)** these are diseases that transmit from one person to another through unprotected sexual intercourse.
- **Affection** A Friendly or loving feeling towards people around you.

Describe different ways of showing affection that are safe

Affection means:

- Hugging
- Holding hands
- Shaking hands
- Walking arm in arm
- Having picnics
- Having fun together



- Kissing, but taking caution of the kiss you are giving
- Giving presents etc

Describe sexually transmitted diseases STDs in terms of transmission, prevention and consequences thereof.

Examples of STDs are:

- HIV and AIDS
- Syphilis
- Gonorrhoea
- Cancroids
- Genital warts etc.

How can these diseases be transmitted/ spread?

- Through exchanging of semen during sexual intercourse.
- Through blood or vaginal fluids contact.

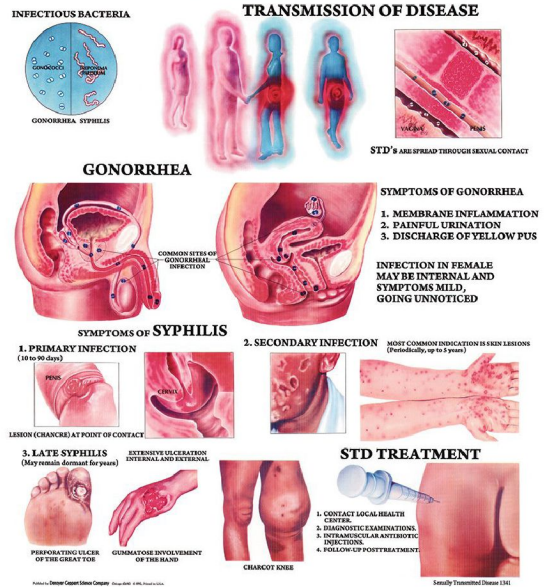
How can the spreading of these diseases be prevented?

- Avoid the contact of body fluids (i.e. blood, semen etc.)
- Use of condom all times during sexual intercourse

Consequences after you get STDs:

- Causes illness
- Causes death
- Causes blindness
- Risk of cancer in women
- Genital warts
- Causes sterile (not able to have children)
- Causes insanity (madness)

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE DENOEVER-GEPPERT



Explain what HIV is.

HIV stand for Human Immunodeficiency Virus and is a virus that causes the disease AIDS.

Explain how HIV is transmitted and HIV can be spread quickly from one person to another in the following ways:

- Through sexual intercourse
- Through blood contact
- From mother to child during birth

Name the body fluids that can be infected with HIV.

- Semen
- Vaginal fluid (discharges)
- Blood
- Saliva

HIV and AIDS

Explain what HIV and AIDS are:

- HIV is a human virus while AIDS is a disease caused by HIV.
- HIV stands for Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- AIDS stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

Explain how HIV and AIDS attack and destroy the body, and that people with HIV usually don't show any signs or symptoms but they can still spread the disease.

1. When HIV or AIDS enters the body it attacks the body's immune system, specifically the white blood cells; the cells that protect us from being infected by bacteria or viruses.
2. When the white blood cells are attacked by HIV or AIDS, the body's immunity becomes weaker and weaker.
3. When the immunity becomes weak, the body will no longer be able to fight off illnesses.

This will cause the body to be attacked by various diseases such as Pneumonia, TB etc.



Activity 1

1. Describe different ways of showing affection that are safe.

2. Describe sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in terms of transmission, prevention and consequences thereof.

3. Explain what HIV is.

4. Explain how HIV is transmitted and name the body fluids that can be infected with HIV.

5. Explain what HIV and AIDS are, how they attack and destroy the body.



MEMORANDUM

English

Activities

- 1.1 The businessman has **ambition** and works hard to achieve his **goals**.
- 1.2 The girl's **jealousy** is ruining her **friendship** with the rest of the group.
- 1.3 The little girl has a wonderful **imagination**, she talks to fairies while playing in the garden.
- 1.4 It takes a positive **attitude** and great **courage** to climb to the top of Mount Everest.

- 2.1 They experienced extreme **joy** when they helped others in need.
- 2.2 She was in great **despair** when she lost her cell phone.
- 2.3 I respected the **honesty** my friend showed.
- 2.4 Namibians have great **hope** for the future.
- 2.5 We have **pride** in our school as we think it is the best school.

3.

<u>jealousy</u>	Windhoek	<u>concentration</u>	<u>love</u>	air
<u>optimism</u>	toe	pencil	fleet	<u>happiness</u>
<u>pretence</u>	festival	professor	sun	<u>kindness</u>

4. (These are examples of possible sentences. Yours may not be the same, but must use an abstract noun correctly.)
 - 4.1 It is the kindness in that family that keeps them so happy.
 - 4.2 It is my pleasure to introduce to you, co-founder of Mitaimba Agencies, Mr Kainda.
 - 4.3 Only calm and peace can get us through this rough time.
 - 4.4 Despair is all she felt at the loss of her family.
 - 4.5 The truth always comes out.
 - 5.1 Her disappointment was so intense.
 - 5.2 Victory shall be ours.
 - 5.3 He fears the punishment that awaits him.
 - 5.4 She is willing to be a sacrifice if need be.
 - 5.5 They all said he was full of knowledge.
6. wisdom, power, skill, anger, faith, truth, mood

- 7.1 The crowd was alive with energy.
Concrete: crowd **Abstract:** energy
- 7.2 A great idea was found in an old book.
Concrete: book **Abstract:** idea
- 7.3 Bravery can be found in every soldier.
Concrete: soldier **Abstract:** bravery
- 7.4 He has a solution for improving the telescope.
Concrete: telescope **Abstract:** solution

- 8.1 There was a sadness in her **eyes**.
 8.2 A **flu virus** can cause weariness.
 8.3 She is very sad about the death of her **pet dog**.
 8.4 We could see excitement in her **face**.

- 9.1 Lightning / electricity
 9.2 electricity and heat
 9.3 safe - dangerous, danger light - dark
 9.4 Proper noun: Namibia Abstract noun: danger, death, heat
 9.5 bend down with your knees tucked under you
 9.6.1 Stay away from sheds, metal, trees and water.
 9.6.2 Go into a building or a car.
 9.6.3 Crouch down low with your feet together.
 9.6.4 Put your hands over your ears.

Mathematics

Activities Grade 6

1. a. D b. A c. C d. B.
2. a. $19 + (15 + 5) = 39$
 b. $9 \times (25 \times 4) = 900$
 c. $\text{N}\$12.50 + \text{N}\$1.50 + \text{N}\$11.68 = \text{N}\25.68
 d. $8 \times 5 \times 6 = 240$
3. $(\text{N}\$12.50 + \text{N}\$802.50) + \text{N}\$109.95 = \text{N}\$815.00 + \text{N}\$109.95 = \text{N}\924.95



Activities

Grade 7

1. a. D b. B c. H d. G
e. E f. A g. C h. F

2.

- a. $2 + 7 + 8 + 3 = 2 + 8 + 7 + 3 = 20$ (Commutative Property)
 b. $5 \times (7 \times 2) = (5 \times 7) \times 2 = 35 \times 2 = 70$ (Associative Property)
 c. $(5 + 12) + 8 = 5 + (12 + 8) = 5 + 20 = 25$ (Commutative Property)
 d. $6 + 17 + 24 + 13 = 6 + 24 + 17 + 13 = 30 + 30 = 60$ (Associative Property)

3.

- a. $7 \times (8 + 9)$
 $= (7 \times 8) + (7 \times 9)$
 $= 56 + 63$
 $= 119$
- b. 30×19
 $= 30 \times (10 + 9)$
 $= (30 \times 10) + (30 \times 9)$
 $= 300 + 270$
 $= 570$

4. a. $5 + 9 = x + 5$ $x = 9$

Property: Commutative Property over addition

- b. $12 \times (x \times 4) = (12 \times 5) \times 4$ $x = 5$

Property: Associative Property over multiplication

- c. $7 + (4 + x) = (7 + 4) + 8$ $x = 8$

Property: Associative Property over addition

- d. $6 \times (3 + 4) = (6 \times 3) + (x \times 4)$ $x = 6$

Property: Distributive Property over addition

- e. $x \times 12 = 12 \times 4$ $x = 4$

Property: Commutative Property over multiplication

- f. $x + (13 + 9) = (2 + 13) + 9$ $x = 2$

Property: Associative Property over addition

Science

Activities Grade 6

1. Infant - Toddler - Child - Adolescence - Adult - Old age

2. Adolescence

3. Infant - Very small body, head large in comparison to the body, born with no teeth, grows very quickly

Toddler - Bigger body, learning to walk, co-ordination skills develop, as brain and muscles develop, the toddler learns to walk, run, climb, talk, feed and dress him- or herself

Child - Body proportions change, head is not as large in relation to the rest of the body, co-ordination skills develop further, replacement of milk teeth by permanent teeth

Adolescent - Grows to adult size, boys grow hair on the face and under arms, grows hair around the genitals, voice deepens, chest and shoulders widen, reproductive organs grow larger, the testicles produce sperm, girls grow hair under the arms and around the genitals, hips widen, breasts increase in size, menstruation begins, ovaries produce eggs

Adult - Little physical change after reaching adulthood, some adults gain weight, men may become bald, women stops menstruating during menopause

Old age - Skin develops wrinkles, hair becomes grey, sight, hearing and memory may become weaker, muscles are weaker, becomes tired easily

Grade 7 Activities

1. Describe different ways of showing affection that are safe.

Hugging, holding hands, shaking hands, walking arm in arm, having picnics, having fun together, kissing, but taking caution of the kiss you are giving, giving presents etc.



2. Describe sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in terms of transmission, prevention and consequences thereof.

Transmission

- Through exchanging of semen during sexual intercourse.
- Through blood or vaginal fluids contact.

Prevention

- Use of condom all times during sexual intercourse
- Avoid the contact of body fluids (i.e. blood, semen etc.)

Consequences

Causes death, causes illness, causes blindness, risk of cancer in women, genital warts, causes sterile (not able to have children), causes insanity (madness)

3. Explain what HIV is.

It is a human virus that destroy and attack the immune system.

4. Explain how HIV is transmitted and name the body fluids that can be infected with HIV.

HIV can be spread quickly from one person to another in the following ways:

Through sexual intercourse, through blood contact, from mother to child during birth

HIV and AIDS can also be spread through any body fluids such as:

Semen, vaginal fluid (discharges), blood, saliva

5. Explain what HIV and AIDS are, how they attack and destroy the body.

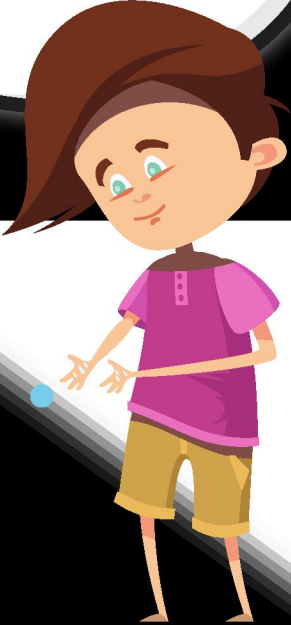
- When HIV or AIDS enters the body it attacks the body's immune system, specifically the white blood cells; the cells that protect us from being infected by bacteria or viruses.
- When the white blood cells are attacked by HIV or AIDS, the body's immunity becomes weaker and weaker.
- When the immunity becomes weak, the body will no longer be able to fight off illnesses.
- This will cause the body to be attacked by various diseases such as Pneumonia, TB etc.



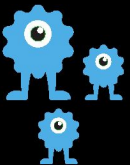
How to teach your child about to wash their hands.



By washing and sanitizing your hands regularly you will help avoid me travelling around.



Sing the alphabet song while washing your hands, to make sure they are super clean.



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